antibiotic), [whereby the formation of staphylococci mutant strains resistant to said peptidoglycan active agent is suppressed,] wherein each of said [amount of peptidoglycan active agent] lysostaphin and [said amount of] said cell-wall active antibiotic are [each] present in amounts [individually sufficient to be therapeutically] effective [against] to therapeutically treat a sensitive [staphylococci] staphylococcal infection if each of said lysostaphin and said cell-wall active antibiotic are administered individually and wherein the amounts are combined such that said lysostaphin and said cell-wall active antibiotic, when co-administered, suppress the formation of staphylococcal strains resistant to said lysostaphin, said cell-wall active antibiotic and combinations of said lysostaphin and said cell-wall active antibiotic.

Please add new Claims 18-22.

--18. A method of enhancing the effectiveness of lysostaphin as a bacteriocin by suppressing formation of staphylococcal strains resistant thereto, comprising combining an amount of lysostaphin independently effective in therapeutically treating a staphylococcal infection in a mammal with an amount of a cell-wall active antibiotic sufficient to treat, independently, a staphylococcal infection in a mammal, wherein both the lysostaphin and the cell-wall active antibiotic are present in amounts which, when co-administered, suppress the formation of staphylococcal strains resistant to the lysostaphin, the cell-wall active antibiotic and combinations of lysostaphin and the cell-wall active antibiotic.

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein said cell-wall active antibiotic is a β-lactam or a glycopeptide.

20. The method of Claim 19, wherein said cell-wall active antibiotic is a β-lactam.